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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of	: Before the Examiner:
Rabindranath Dutta, et al.	: Chongshan Chen
Serial No.: 09/843,063	: Group Art Unit: 2172
Confirmation Number: 8503	: Intellectual Property Law Department
Filed: 4/26/2001	: International Business Machines Corp.
Title: Browser rewind and replay feature for transient messages by periodically capturing screen images	: 11400 Burnet Road : Austin, Texas 78758

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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APPELLANT'S BRIEF UNDER 37 CFR 1.192

This is an appeal of a final rejection dated December 17, 2003 of Claims 1,2,4-10,18-24,27-30 and 33-35 of application serial number 09/843,063, filed April 26, 2001.

This brief is submitted pursuant to a Notice of Appeal filed, March 16, 2004 as required by 37 CFR 1.192.

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I. Real party in Interest

The real party in interest is International Business Machines Corporation, the assignee.

II. Related Appeals and Interferences

The Appeal of a patent application having serial number 09/843,059 and filed April 26, 2001 is known to Appellant. This other Appeal may directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this pending Appeal.

III. Status of Claims

Claims 1, 2, 4-10, 18-24, 27-30 and 33-35 are currently pending and are being appealed.

Claims 3, 11-17, 25, 26, 31, and 32 have been canceled

The pending rejected claims that form the basis of this appeal are reproduced in the attached Appendix.

IV. Status of Amendments

No amendments have been filed subsequent to the final rejection.

V. Summary of the Invention

The present invention encompasses a method, system, and program that enables transient messages that are received over a network to be displayed at a client (page 8, lines 12-23; and page 15, line 28 to page 16, line 6). Separate screen images are captured, at different times, of different multimedia objects. A multimedia object may contain one or more of the transient messages (page 8, lines 17-23). Each captured screen image is stored in a chronological list (page 8, lines 28-29). The chronological list is displayed with control buttons (page 18, lines 10 - 13; and Fig. 3A, numerals 361-366). In response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, the stored screen captured images will be subsequently rendered in either a forward or backward succession (page 18, lines 10 to page 19, line 7). The rate at which the sequence of stored multimedia objects are subsequently rendered is user configurable (page 10, lines 4-6; page 16, lines 6-9; page 19, lines 1-7). The displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with initially rendering any of the multimedia objects (page 18, line 10 to page 19, line 7).

The invention may further comprise the following described features. The different times when the screen images are captured are determined by a configurable periodic interval or by a change in content (page 8, lines 21-26). The configurable periodic interval occurs for a configurable duration of time (page 8, lines 28-29). The change of content is determined by utilizing a DOM model of the displayed page to

determine the change in content as a triggering event to capture the screen image (page 22, lines 5-20).

Due to the dynamic and random nature of advertisements such as browser based banner advertisements, a user may miss an advertisement that the user may otherwise have been interested in. The present invention automatically stores captured screen images of these advertisements without requiring the user to select an advertisement; and enables the user to go forward or backward through the chronological list of the captured stored images.

VI. Issues Presented for Review

I. Whether the examiner failed to provide a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 USC 103(a) for claims 1, 2, 4-6, 18-20, and 28 with the combination of Moore et al. (“Moore” Pub No US 2001/0039546) and White (“White” Pub No US 2002/0056098) and Hullinger et al. (“Hullinger” 6,295,092), and Ahmad et al. (“Ahmad” 6,005,564).

II. Whether the examiner failed to provide a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 USC 103(a) for claims 7, 9, 21, 23, 27, 29, and 33-35 with the combination of Moore et al. (“Moore” Pub No US 2001/0039546) and White (“White” Pub No US 2002/0056098) and Hullinger et al. (“Hullinger” 6,295,092), and Ahmad et al. (“Ahmad” 6,005,564) and Van Name et al (“Van Name”, “Using PCs from afar with connectivity software”).

III. Whether the examiner failed to provide a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 USC 103(a) for claims 8, 10, 22, 24, and 30 with the combination of Moore et al. ("Moore" Pub No US 2001/0039546) and White ("White" Pub No US 2002/0056098) and Hullinger et al. ("Hullinger" 6,295,092), and Ahmad et al. ("Ahmad" 6,005,564) and Van Name et al ("Van Name", "Using PCs from afar with connectivity software) and Lynch et al ("Lynch", Pub No US 2002/0111972).

VII. Grouping of Claims

The rejected claims do not stand or fall together.

Claims 1, 2, 4-6, 18, 19, 20, and 28 may all stand or fall together as referred to herein as the Group I claims.

Claims 7, 9, 21, 23, 27, and 29 may all stand or fall together as referred to herein as the Group II claims.

Claims 8, 10, 22, 24, and 30 may all stand or fall together as referred to herein as the Group III claims.

Claims 33, 34, 35 may all stand or fall together as referred to herein as the Group IV claims.

VIII. Argument

A *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for any of the various combinations of references.

Applicants' disclosure cannot be used as a blueprint to reconstruct the claimed invention out of isolated teachings in the art. *Grain Processing Corp. v. American Maize-Products*, 840 F.2d 902, 907, 5 USPQ 2d 1788, 1792 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

If a modification of a reference destroys the intent, purpose, or function of the invention disclosed in the reference, such a proposed modification is not proper and the *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be properly made. See *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

Since the combination of references still does not show each and every claimed element, the claimed invention is not *prima facie* obvious. *In re Fine*, 873 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Since at least one of the references, (Moore, White, Van Name), in the combinations made teaches away from the claimed invention, this demonstrates a lack of a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *In re Hedges*, 783 F.2d 1038, 228 USPQ 685 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

I. Whether the examiner failed to provide a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 USC 103(a) for claims 1, 2, 4-6, 18-20, and 28 with the combination of Moore et al.

(“Moore” Pub No US 2001/0039546) and White (“White” Pub No US 2002/0056098) and Hullinger et al. (“Hullinger” 6,295,092), and Ahmad et al. (“Ahmad” 6,005,564).

The examiner has finally rejected the Group I claims and claim 27 of Group II under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moore et al. (“Moore” Pub No US 2001/0039546) in view of White (“White” Pub No US 2002/0056098) in view of Hullinger et al. (“Hullinger” 6,295,092), and further in view of Ahmad et al. (“Ahmad” 6,005,564).

MOORE

Moore discloses enabling a user to capture and manage information for later review without interruption of current activity [0011]. Information objects are stored in a database with local origination data [0022]. Objects can be captured manually or automatically [0023, 0024]. Appellants assert that the capturing of information where information consists of objects such as web links (URL), images, articles, quotations, advertisements, product reviews, etc., as disclosed in Moore at [0022] does not teach or suggest the capturing of screen images of multimedia objects as claimed in Applicants' claimed invention. Without conceding this point, Appellants base their arguments on other claimed elements to show that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been made.

Moore does not teach or suggest the following elements of Applicants' claimed invention for the various groups of claims:

“storing each captured screen image in a chronological list);” and
“displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored screen captured images in . . . succession . . . in response to a user selection of. . .control buttons. . . wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with initially rendering a given multimedia object”

Moore appears to be silent on the playing back of (“subsequently rendering”) the stored objects other than discussed in paragraph [0053] and stating generally that the objects are stored for later perusal [0037] or for later review without interruption [0011].

Furthermore, Moore appears to also teach away from the claim element of storing each multimedia object in a chronological list by stating at [0044] that if the object had previously been captured, the existing object record is updated. As such, the new captured object would not be stored chronologically, but would have merely updated a previously stored object. As such, since Moore teaches away from the claimed invention of “storing in a chronological list;” Moore is not a proper reference; and as such a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been demonstrated. *In re Hedges*, 783 F.2d 1038, 228 USPQ 685 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Contrary to the examiner’s comments (see Final Office Action page 3,lines 3-4), Applicants could find no teaching in Moore at paragraphs [0011], [0021] or [0022] or elsewhere of enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored multimedia objects *in*

succession in response to a user selection of a control button associated with the list of captured screen images.

The examiner admits (page 3, lines 10-12 of Final Office Action) that Moore does not explicitly disclose storing the multimedia objects in a chronological list and displaying the multimedia objects in at least one of a forward and backward succession, at a user configurable rate.

WHITE

White discloses displaying images of recently viewed television channels. Multiple recently accessed television channels are stored in a local database. Small screen images corresponding to the channels are displayed on a recent channel display screen. The user uses direction controls on a remote control device to select one of the small screens to make the channel corresponding to the selected screen an active screen. When selected, a live television broadcast signal is displayed in the active screen. [0007] [0008]. White does disclose that the TV recent screen comprises images for television stations that are stored in a chronological database referred to as the "recent channel list". [0054] But what is stored is not what can be played back, i.e., a "subsequent rendering" as claimed in Applicants' claimed invention. White only stores a captured screen image of a broadcast from a TV station. When it is selected, a current live broadcast is displayed, not the content, i.e., the captured screen image, that was stored. As such, White does not enable a subsequent rendering of the *stored* captured screen image. In addition, White fails to store

screen images of each broadcast if, for example, the station was not being received for more than a certain period of time (see [0065]). In addition, White does not teach or suggest that control buttons are displayed with the list to enable the user to go forward or backward in succession through the chronological list of stored objects.

As such, White does not teach or suggest the following elements of Applicants' claimed invention for the various groups of claims:

"displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored screen captured images in at least one of a forward and backward succession. . . in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with initially rendering a given multimedia object"

The examiner states that it would have been obvious to store the captured images in a chronological list in the system of Moore. However, there is no incentive for Moore to do this since Moore provides that local origination data are stored with the objects. The local origination data may include the time point at which the user selected the object to be captured (see [0022]). With this additional data, Moore would not have an incentive or motive to have a chronological list for knowing the order sequence the objects were captured.

Since there is no motive for Moore to use a chronological list, then the combination of Moore and White cannot be properly made. If a modification of a reference destroys the intent, purpose, or function of the invention disclosed in the reference, such a proposed modification is not proper and the *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be properly made. See *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

Moore also teaches away from the order of objects captured, since Moore overwrites or updates objects that were previously captured [0044]. White also teaches away from the order sequence since some stations are not even captured. That is, White requires that a station be broadcasting for a certain length of time before a screen image is captured and stored (see [0065]). Furthermore, since Moore and White both teach away from a complete chronological list of captured screen images that were rendered on a display, this demonstrates a lack of a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *In re Hedges*, 783 F.2d 1038, 228 USPQ 685 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

HULLINGER

Hullinger discloses a system that captures a local news program broadcast and separates the broadcast into individual news stories, and determines the topic, talent and production characteristics of the stories by comparing the text of the broadcast with statistical information accumulated with other historical data, such as show ratings. The system provides the combined analysis along with the broadcast itself to a user through a

graphical user interface allowing an objective assessment of competitors' local news broadcasts. The user at the user interface machine can access and display the data stored in the server (classification, ratings, pacing, average story length, etc.) along with playing the video/audio to see what components of the broadcast affect the ratings for a broadcast (column 4, lines 52-56). Once the stories for one or more broadcasts have been classified and the ratings data for the broadcast has been updated, the user can access the data through the user interface device by playing the broadcasts individually or simultaneously using a specialized video player. The user can also simultaneously or separately display the text of the broadcasts and the ratings data in the form of charts (column 10, lines 57-64). Any time the phrase "stories that make up the data" is used, it means that the application queries the database for a list of stories that fit the specified criteria (column 11, lines 58-60). Same behavior as when the mouse is left-clicked when the cursor is over the chart's background (column 12, lines 55-56). A single video player is created when the user double clicks on chart data, or selects "video" from a chart's context menu. The video player is then loaded with the stories that are represented by the chart data object, and the user can watch each of these stories sequentially. Most of the video player's controls behave like conventional VCR and computer video controls, with the exception being the "track forward" and "track backward" buttons. . . These two buttons allow the user to hop forward (or backward) to the start of the next story (page 12 line 60 to page 13, line 34). The video player can play stories that are not chronologically contiguous as if there were no gaps between them (see column 13, lines 24-34).

Although Hullinger discloses playing back captured broadcast video segments with playback controls similar to a conventional VCR, what is being played back is what meets certain characteristic or criteria for that broadcast segment as previously determined from certain analysis. There is no playback through a chronological list of captured screen images. The playback is of selected video segments based on certain characteristics associated with that video segment. Likewise, Hullinger does not teach or suggest displaying a chronological list with control buttons. The control buttons of Hullinger are associated with the video player itself, not with the chronological list. As such, Hullinger does not teach or suggest the following elements for each of the group of claims:

“*storing each captured screen image in a chronological list*” and
“*displaying the chronological list with control buttons* for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored screen captured images in at least one of a forward and backward succession. . .in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with initially rendering a given multimedia object”

The examiner has improperly combined Hullinger with Moore to show displaying multimedia objects in at least one of forward and backward succession in the system of Moore because playing objects in succession frees the burden of the user to select and play the multimedia objects one by one. However, this combination is improperly made because the combination still fails to show a chronological list of captured screen images,

and the combination also fails to show the chronological list with control buttons. Both Moore and Hullinger stores objects in a database with certain characteristics and displays those objects based on the characteristics. Any such playing of objects in succession would be the objects from the database that met certain criteria, and not a succession through a displayed chronological list of captured screen images as claimed in Applicants' claimed invention. Because the combination has failed to show all of the claimed elements, the combination is improper and a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been met. Since the combination of references still does not show each and every claimed element, the claimed invention is not *prima facie* obvious. *In re Fine*, 873 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

AHMED

Ahmed discloses a technique whereby an image display can be paused, then resumed at an accelerated rate until a time at which the content of the display corresponds to the content that would have been displayed had the image been displayed at a normal display rate without the pause, at which time display of the image at the normal display rate resumes. The examiner's characterization of Ahmed (that Ahmed teaches displaying the multimedia objects at a user configurable rate (Office Action page 4, lines 3-5)) is not well formed. Ahmed replays a given image at various rates. Ahmed does not teach or suggest that a subsequent rendering of the *stored screen captured images . . . in succession*

are displayed at a user configurable rate. Ahmed is merely replaying a given multimedia object at any speed.

The examiner has improperly combined Ahmed with Moore to show displaying multimedia objects at a user configurable rate in the system of Moore because this enables a user to display multimedia objects at his/her speed (Office Action, Page 4, lines 3-8). However, this combination is improperly made because the combination still fails to show a chronological list of captured screen images, and the combination also fails to show displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored multimedia objects in succession at a user configurable rate. Any such playing at a user configurable rate would be only of a given multimedia object, and not through a succession of multimedia objects from the list. Because the combination has failed to show all of the claimed elements, the combination is improper and a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been met. Since the combination of references still does not show each and every claimed element, the claimed invention is not *prima facie* obvious.

In re Fine, 873 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

MOORE, WHITE, HULLINGER, AHMAD

The combination of Moore, White, Hullinger, Ahmad, fails to disclose at least the following element of the various groups of claims:

"displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored screen captured images in at least one of a forward and backward succession. . . in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with initially rendering a given multimedia object"

Since the combination of references still does not show each and every claimed element, the claimed invention is not *prima facie* obvious. *In re Fine*, 873 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

It appears that the examiner has used Appellant's disclosure as a blueprint in piecing together the combination of references. Applicant's disclosure cannot be used as a blueprint to reconstruct the claimed invention out of isolated teachings in the art. *Grain Processing Corp. v. American Maize-Products*, 840 F.2d 902, 907, 5 USPQ 2d 1788, 1792 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

II. Whether the examiner failed to provide a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 USC 103(a) for claims 7, 9, 21, 23, 27, 29, and 33-35 with the combination of Moore et al. ("Moore" Pub No US 2001/0039546) and White ("White" Pub No US 2002/0056098) and Hullinger et al. ("Hullinger" 6,295,092), and Ahmad et al. ("Ahmad" 6,005,564) and Van Name et al ("Van Name", "Using PCs from afar with connectivity software).

The examiner has finally rejected claims 7, 9, 21, 23, and 33-35 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moore et al. ("Moore" Pub No US 2001/0039546) in view of White ("White" Pub No US 2002/0056098) in view of Hullinger et al. ("Hullinger" 6,295,092), in view of Ahmad et al. ("Ahmad" 6,005,564), and further in view of Van Name et al. ("Van Name," Using PCs from afar with connectivity software"). Claims 7, 9, 21, and 23 are among the Group II claims, along with claims 27 and 29.

For the reasons discussed above with respect to the Group I claims, the combination of Moore, White, Hullinger, and Ahmed do not make a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

The examiner states (at page 5, lines 13 – 17, and page 6, lines 5 – 9) that Van Name teaches the different times are determined by a change in content. The examiner has mischaracterized Van Name in relation to Applicants' claimed invention. Van Name teaches away from Applicants' claimed invention. Van Name (page 2, lines 29-32) periodically checks to see if a change of content has occurred. If it has, then a new screen image is sent to the remote user. Periodically checking to see if the content has changed teaches away from storing captured screen images *when* the content changes. Depending upon the periodic checking interval of Van Name, there can be change in content that would never be sent to the remote user! If an analogy could be made, then a combination of Van Name and Moore would result in Moore "missing" and not storing some of the rendered objects that had a change in content. As such the list would not be a complete chronological list. Since Van Name teaches away from the claimed invention, this

demonstrates a lack of a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *In re Hedges*, 783 F.2d 1038, 228 USPQ 685 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

The motive the examiner states for the combination of Van Name and Moore, "so that the system will not capture same screen image and store duplicated copies of screen image in the database and waste storage space" has nothing to do with the purpose of the claimed invention, i.e., displaying transient messages received over a network, since according to Van Name, some transient messages may be missed! As such, Van Name shows a different field of endeavor and different purposes and therefore is non-analogous art. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been made. See *In re Clay*, 996 F.2d 656, 23 USPQ2d 1058 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

III. Whether the examiner failed to provide a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 USC 103(a) for claims 8, 10, 22, 24 and 30 with the combination of Moore et al. ("Moore" Pub No US 2001/0039546) and White ("White" Pub No US 2002/0056098) and Hullinger et al. ("Hullinger" 6,295,092), and Ahmad et al. ("Ahmad" 6,005,564) and Van Name et al ("Van Name", "Using PCs from afar with connectivity software) and Lynch et al ("Lynch", Pub No US 2002/0111972).

The examiner has finally rejected claims 8, 10, 22, 24, and 30, the Group III claims, under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moore et al. ("Moore" Pub No US 2001/0039546) in view of White ("White" Pub No US 2002/0056098) in view of Hullinger et al. ("Hullinger" 6,295,092), in view of Ahmad et al. ("Ahmad" 6,005,564), in

view of Van Name et al. ("Van Name," Using PCs from afar with connectivity software"), and further in view of Lynch et al ("Lynch", Pub. No. US 2002/0111972).

For the reasons discussed above with respect to the Group I and Group II claims, the combination of Moore, White, Hullinger, Ahmed and Van Name do not make a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Lynch discloses a format management method and system for transferring and converting a first group of application settings, files, and other data of a first format to a second related format with respect to a receiving computer-based device (see [0013]). Lynch discloses that DOM is used to provide web content (see [0062]) and that Dynamic HTML (DHTML) relies on the DOM to dynamically change the appearance of Web pages after they have been downloaded to a user's browser (see [0063]). Lynch appears to be non-analogous art as the purpose of Applicants' claimed invention is not to "change the appearance of Web pages". Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been made. See *In re Clay*, 996 F.2d 656, 23 USPQ2d 1058 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

The examiner has mischaracterized Lynch in the words (in the Final Action at page 7, line 21 to page 8, line 3), "to determine the change of content as a triggering event to capture the screen image." There is no such teaching or suggestion in Lynch. The combination of Moore, White, Hullinger, Ahmad, Van Name, and Lynch does not teach or suggest the claimed elements as discussed with respect to the Group I and Group II claims, and further does not teach or suggest the element

"wherein the change in content is determined by utilizing a DOM model of the displayed page to determine the change of content as a triggering event to capture the screen image"

as claimed in the Group III claims.

Since the combination of references still does not show each and every claimed element, the claimed invention is not *prima facie* obvious. *In re Fine*, 873 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

GROUP IV Claims

The Group IV claims, claims 33, 34, and 35, were rejected by the examiner on the grounds corresponding to the rejection for the Group II claims. Appellants submit, however, that the reasons that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been made for the Group IV claims are based on either or both of the reasons discussed above for the Group I and Group II claims.

CONCLUSION

Appellants submit that the examiner has used Appellants' disclosure as a blueprint in piecing together the combination of references. Applicants' disclosure cannot be used as a blueprint to reconstruct the claimed invention out of isolated teachings in the art.

Grain Processing Corp. v. American Maize-Products, 840 F.2d 902, 907, 5 USPQ 2d 1788, 1792 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

It is therefore respectfully requested that the Examiner's rejections of Claims 1, 2, 4-10, 18-24, 27-30 and 33-35 under 35 USC Section 103(a) be reversed. It is respectfully submitted that the claims remaining in the Application are patentable and allowance of these claims to Appellants is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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APPENDIX

1. A method for displaying, at a client, transient messages received over a network, the method comprising:
capturing, independently of a user action, at different times, a plurality of separate screen images of a plurality of different multimedia objects each containing at least one transient message rendered on a display at the client;
storing each captured screen image in a chronological list; and
displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored screen captured images in at least one of a forward and backward succession, at a user configurable rate, in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with initially rendering a given multimedia object from which the screen images were captured.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the control buttons control rendering the stored screen captured images by at least one of a forward succession through the list or a backward succession through the list.
3. (CANCELED)
4. The method of claim 1 wherein a rate in which the succession of captured screen images are subsequently rendered is a user configurable rate.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the different times are determined by a configurable periodic interval.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the configurable periodic interval occurs for a configurable duration of time.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein the different times are determined by a change in content.
8. The method of claim 7 wherein the change in content is determined by utilizing a DOM model of the displayed page to determine the change of content as a triggering event to capture the screen image.
9. A method for displaying, at a client, at least one transient message received over a network, the method comprising:
determining a change in content of at least one displayed page received over a network wherein at least one of the at least one displayed pages contains at least one transient message;
capturing, independently of a user action, a screen image of each displayed page when it is determined that there is a change in content;
storing each captured screen image in a chronological list; and
displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored screen capture images in at least one of a forward and backward succession, at a user configurable rate, in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with the displayed page from which the screen images were captured.
10. The method of claim 9 wherein the determining step further comprises utilizing a document object model of the displayed page to determine the change of content as a triggering event to capture the screen image.

11. (CANCELED)

12. (CANCELED)

13. (CANCELED)

14. (CANCELED)

15. (CANCELED)

16. (CANCELED)

17. (CANCELED)

18. A computer system having a display for displaying transient messages received over a network, the computer system comprising:

means for capturing, independently of a user action, at different times, a plurality of separate screen images of a plurality of different multimedia objects each containing at least one transient message rendered on the display;

a storage area having each captured screen image in a chronological list; and

means for displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored screen captured images in at least one of a forward and backward succession, at a user configurable rate, in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with initially rendering a given multimedia object from which the screen images were captured.

19. The system of claim 18 wherein the different times are determined by a configurable periodic interval.
20. The system of claim 18 wherein the configurable periodic interval occurs for a configurable duration of time.
21. The system of claim 18 wherein the different times are determined by a change in content.
22. The system of claim 21 wherein the change in content is determined by utilizing a DOM model of the displayed page to determine the change of content as a triggering event to capture the screen image.
23. A computer system having a display for displaying at least one transient message received over a network, the system comprising:
means for determining a change in content of at least one displayed page received over a network wherein at least one of the at least one displayed pages contains at least one transient message;
means for capturing, independently of a user action, a screen image of each displayed page when it is determined that there is a change in content;
a storage area having each captured screen image in a chronological list; and
means for displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored screen capture images in at least one of a forward and backward succession, at a user configurable rate, in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with the displayed page from which the screen images were captured.

24. The system of claim 23 wherein the means for determining further comprises means for utilizing a document object model of the displayed page to determine the change of content as a triggering event to capture the screen image.

25. (CANCELED)

26. (CANCELED)

27. The system of claim 23 wherein the means for enabling a subsequent rendering further comprises means for redisplaying a sequence of each saved image at a rate predetermined by the user.

28. A computer program, on a computer usable medium, having computer readable program code means for enabling a display of transient messages received over a network, the computer program comprising:
means for enabling a capture, independently of a user action, at different times, a plurality of separate screen images of a plurality of different multimedia objects each containing at least one transient message rendered on a display at a client;
means for storing each captured screen image in a chronological list; and
means for displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored screen captured images in at least one of a forward and backward succession, at a user configurable rate, in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with initially rendering a given multimedia object from which the screen images were captured.

29. A computer program, on a computer usable medium, having computer readable program code means for enabling a display of at least one transient message received over a network, the system comprising:

means for determining a change in content of at least one displayed page received over a network wherein at least one of the at least one displayed pages contains at least one transient message;

means for enabling a capture, independently of a user action, of a screen image of each displayed page when it is determined that there is a change in content;

means for storing each captured screen image in a chronological list; and

means for displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored screen capture images in at least one of a forward and backward succession, at a user configurable rate, in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with the displayed page from which the screen images were captured.

30. The computer program of claim 29 wherein the means for determining further comprises means for utilizing a document object model of the displayed page to determine the change of content as a triggering event to capture the screen image.

31. (CANCELED)

32. (CANCELED)

33. A method for redisplaying, at a client, transient messages displayed by a browser, the method comprising:

capturing, independently of a user action, at different times, at least two screen images having a different transient message;

storing each captured screen image in a chronological list; and

displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored screen captured images in at least one of a forward and backward succession, at a user configurable rate, in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with initially rendering a given transient message from which the screen images were captured.

34. A computer system having a display for redisplaying transient messages displayed by a browser, the computer system comprising:

means for capturing, independently of a user action, at different times, at least two screen images having different transient messages;

a storage area having each captured screen image in a chronological list; and

means for displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored screen captured images in at least one of a forward and backward succession, at a user configurable rate, in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with initially rendering the transient message from which the screen images were captured.

35. A computer program, on a computer usable medium, having computer readable program code means for enabling a redisplay of transient messages displayed by a browser, the computer program comprising:

means for enabling a capture, independently of a user action, at different times, of at least two screen images having different transient messages rendered on a display at a client;

means for storing each captured screen image in a chronological list; and

means for displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored screen captured images in at least one of a forward and backward succession, at a user configurable rate, in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with initially rendering a given transient message from which the screen images were captured.